

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1854.

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Adjournment of Congress.

Friday, the 4th, was the day fixed by joint resolution for the adjournment of both Houses, and the first session of the thirty-third Congress virtually closed on that day, although a postponement of the formal close until Monday was obtained for the purpose of perfecting legislation already acted on, and to guard against accidents; it was understood that no legislative motion should be made after 4 o'clock on Friday. On Saturday, in the Senate, nothing was done except the signing of Bills, and some executive business.

In the House, the Speaker, after signing sundry enrolled Bills, suggested that a recess be taken until one o'clock, which was agreed to. At one o'clock, a long debate sprang up on the Message vetoing the River and Harbor Bill, but as the order of the House prohibited any motion other than that of adjournment, no action was taken, and the House adjourned until half-past seven o'clock Monday, (to-day.)

After all that has been said and done, the session just past has as little to answer for as most of its predecessors, while it has more of good with which to offset its faults and failings. A great deal of Buncombe talking and humbug motions have been made, but at the same time a great deal of important business has been done. Something has been done towards balancing the accounts between the North and the South, and vindicating the proper principles upon which the Federal Government should be administered. After all the blatant predictions we have heard, the public lands have not been squandered, nor has the President yielded to clamor from one side nor from the other. Most, if not all, the measures known as "administration," have passed, including many of the necessary reforms in the public service, recommended by the different Secretaries, and none of these more promptly than those emanating from the Secretary of the Navy. The manner in which the bill for the six steam frigates was passed was in the highest degree complimentary.

Of course a considerable hue and cry will be made over the President's vetoes of the Insane Land Bill and the River and Harbor Bill, but all that will amount to nothing. The President will not sign any general Bill for the improvement of Rivers and Harbors. Everything ought to stand upon its own merits. There are items in every River and Harbor Bill that Congress would not begin to pass separately, as there are also, no doubt, items that are unexceptionable. If acted upon separately they would be acted upon understandingly. The present system is too much in the log-rolling line. These principles are enunciated in the President's message vetoing the River and Harbor Bill, and they strike us as being sound and forcible.

The session just closed has been long enough in all conscience, but not so long as most of its predecessors for some years past, and we of Wilmington have some reason to make for it a white mark, as it has given us a start for the restoration of our harbor to its former depth.

Among the business done by the Senate, we notice the confirmation of the Treaty with Mexico, fixing the boundary, releasing us from the stipulations of the former treaty, which bound us to defend the Mexican frontier against the Indians, and, besides giving us the route across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. There is also the Reciprocity Treaty with the British American Colonies settling the Fishery disputes with Great Britain. Also the Japan Treaty, opening certain parts of that Empire to our trade, and affording us a refuge for our Sailors in the Chinese Seas. Also a treaty with Russia upon the basis so long contended for by the United States, that free ships make free goods.—*Daily Journal 7th inst.*

In this section there is some falling off in the Democratic vote, and of course, Mr. Bragg will fall behind Governor Reid's vote in the Cape Fear county. How much this falling off may be, we are unable to say; it will not be so much as our friends fear or our opponents hope for—but is certain that there will be a falling off. Our opinion has been, for some days past, that Mr. Bragg would be elected, but by a reduced majority. We have seen nothing as yet to cause us to change our opinion. We don't like betting on elections, in any case; but as some folks will do such things, we would merely say that the Democrats, and Whigs too, that the chances are so close, that no majority ought to be given on either side. It is fair to bet on the Governor's election even up.

The chances of a Democratic majority in the Legislature are very fair—as far as we had any right to expect; and if we do as well throughout the State as we have done in the Counties we have heard from, the thing will be straight. We have lost in Columbus and gained in Brunswick and Bladen. We may lose one in Cumberland, but don't give it up. Sampson is all right and there can be no other adverse changes to fear from in this district, so that we have fully held our own. Johnston will give a Democratic gain of two, and Wake a loss of one. So it goes. We think that some time must elapse before anything definite can be known in regard to the complexion of the next General Assembly. It is very probable that after all the Clingman men may hold the balance of power.

To overcome Governor Reid's majority in the State, it will require Gen. Dockery to make an average gain of 69 votes in every county of the State. In some he will do more than this, but in many he will not do as much, and in others Mr. Bragg will gain. We expect to know about it in a few days when the weather gets colder. It may require that every county in the State should be known to make the matter certain. So in regard to the Legislature.—Let us wait. Patience is a great thing, and, moreover, it is a Christian virtue.

WHAT DOES MRS. GRUNDY SAY?—Our neighbor of the Herald was very anxious before the election to know what Mrs. Grundy would say in the event of six Whigs being sent to the Legislature from this District. What does Mrs. Grundy now say, since she has been made aware of a clear Democratic gain of two members of the Legislature in the Cape Fear region? Can the Herald explain?

MORAL.—The process of counting chickens should be deferred until that of hatching has been completed; which being interpreted means: Don't count your chickens [nor Legislators] before they're hatched.

LAWYER BRAGG.—Mr. Bragg, the late Democratic candidate for Governor—and, from all appearances the present Governor elect of North Carolina—was very much run down by the Whig press, by whom he was rather sneeringly referred to as *Lavager Bragg*, the profession of Law seeming to be regarded by them as something ignominious and disqualifying. The sincerity of all this may be more properly estimated when we reflect that the present idol of the Whig party in this State, for whom they would sacrifice *Wagoner Dockery*, three times over is *Lavager Bragg*, and next to him, *Lavager Graham*. And some of the lawyer-abusing Editors were lawyers themselves, although, no doubt, most of them can set up an example something like that of the country girl, who, when her husband was pleading that her baby was a girl, she said: "It's a boy."

The Mail Agents.
Mr. Tenbet, one of the mail agents on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, informs us that we have unwittingly done the distributing agents on that road some injustice in our remarks a few days since.

The only bags made up for Columbia direct are at New York and Washington. The Baltimore and Richmond papers are mailed at the distributing office in Richmond and put in the Charleston bags, which the route mail agents do not open. It is astonishing that the postmaster at Richmond should not know that the mails for the upper districts of this State should be put in a mail bag for Columbia. Charleston is now about the last post office served from the South Carolina Railroad, and mail matter directed there, destined for the up-country, is detained on its route twenty-four hours.

The only remedy for the matter that we can see is to make Wilmington a distributing office. We commend the matter to the attention of the Department.

Columbia South Carolina.
There are more complaints in South Carolina than perhaps any other State in the Union in regard to the Mails. From what we can learn, this is not without just cause. When the line boats ran from this place, Charleston was the first office in that State which received the Mails, and all letters, &c. could be forwarded through that office. Charleston is now about the last office furnished on the line of the great Mail in South Carolina. Yet many of the Northern Postmasters are so ignorant of the geography of the Southern States that they continue to send their Mail matter as formerly, and the Mail Agents on the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad are blamed for the whole difficulty, when it is entirely beyond their control. The press in South Carolina have abused them long enough, and notwithstanding attention has been called to the subject, they continue their abuse. As an evidence of the difficulty under which the Mail arrangements now rest, Marion C. H., which is about the first office in South Carolina reached by the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, receives the bulk of the matter due from the North by the way of Charleston, and yet it is about two hundred miles North of Charleston;—here is a detention of about 48 hours. Again: Columbia, which is but twenty-five miles from the termination of the Manchester Road, and receives a Mail direct from the Agents daily, is forced to wait for the larger portion of its Mail until that Mail returns from Charleston, notwithstanding Columbia furnishes at least thirty offices where Charleston furnishes one.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW ORLEANS.—A fire broke out about noon on the 5th inst., in Tchoupitoulas street, New Orleans, and extended rapidly through Foucher, LaFayette and Magazine streets. Large quantities of Naval Stores and Provisions were destroyed.—Messrs. Converse & Co., W. S. Wright and E. J. Hart, were the principal sufferers. These firms were mortally insured. The loss is estimated at one million of dollars, doubtless an over-estimate.

Francis Burt, of South Carolina, has been appointed Governor of Nebraska Territory, vice Wm. O. Butler, declined.

John H. Wheeler, of North Carolina, has been appointed Minister resident of the United States at Nicaragua.

Mr. Whitaker has laid on our table "Our Honey-moon, and other comedies from Punch," illustrated by Jno. McLennan. It makes a handsome volume of 572 pages, and is beyond doubt capital food for laughter.

ELECTION RETURNS.
New Hanover County.—Official.

GOVERNOR, LEGISLATURE, SHERIFF.
PRECINCTS. Democrat. Whig. Sen. Commons. Sheriff. Total.
Wilmington..... 338 393 89 343 501 387 589
Masonboro'..... 34 20 18 17 22 36 43
Sandy Run..... 00 77 22 72 13 48 55
Holly Shelter..... 00 70 11 20 27 39 65
Rocky Point..... 19 26 40 50 30 69 145
Long Creek..... 10 139 56 95 51 92 336
St. Washington..... 11 84 40 44 48 85 268
Moore's Creek..... 16 36 11 16 31 2 66
Piney Woods..... 1 37 17 29 33 18 28
Cainbeck..... 4 51 26 19 41 30 32
Reynolds River..... 1 39 49 59 23 4 135
Federal Point..... 1 11 7 11 11 3 34
Middle Sound..... 2 39 14 33 21 2 36
Total..... 124 1109 387 890 904 762 1190
Bragg's majority 685.

Brunswick County.
We have received the following returns complete, giving MEARES (Dem.) twenty-five majority in the County:

REID'S (Whig) majority at Northwest, 32
Do. " Town Creek, 4
Do. " Lockwood's Folly, 29
MEARES' majority at Smithville, 48
Do. " Shalotte, 17
Do. " Waccamaw, 15

MEARES' majority, 90
Do. " 65
Brunswick redeemed! Three cheers!!

Columbus County.
For the Senate—Thos. S. D. McDowell, (dem.) 358
House of Commons—Forney George, (dem.) 344
A. J. Jones, (whig) 500

Jones' majority, 156
Sheriff—Lewis Williams, (dem.) 446
John Meares, (dem.) 364

Williams' majority, 82
Bladen.—Commons—White, (dem.) 544; McDougald, (Fed.) 522.

WAYNE.—Senate—Brogden, (dem.) no opposition.
416. Commons—Dorth, 1,064; Whitfield, 890; Pate, 207; Sauls, 445—all Democrats. Sheriff—Core, 875; Fields, 530.

DUPLEX.—Senate—B. W. Herring, re-elected, 514, no opposition; Commons—Houston and Whitfield elected.—Houston, 882; Whitfield, 735; Reid, 659; Sheriff—Abernathy re-elected, 552; Mathis, 492; Bradhurst, 145; Jones, 104.

From our Clinton Correspondent.
CLINTON, August 3d, 1854.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE.
Three precincts remain to be heard from, but the returns we have received give us full assurance that Faison (dem.) is elected to the Senate, and Shaw and Daugherty (dems.) to the Commons. Moreover, the team of the vaunted "Wagoner" is far in the rear; and the whig candidate for the Sheriff has a flea in his ear. There were two Democratic candidates for the latter office in the field.

Hurrah for Sampson!!
We will send you the official returns to-morrow.

SAMPSON.—Senate—Faison, (dem.) 384; Slocumb, (whig) 377; Commons—Shaw, (dem.) 718; Daugherty, (dem.) 821; Harrison, (whig) 578; Herring, (whig) 579; Sheriff—Royal, (dem.) 409; Crumpler, (dem.) 526; West, (whig) 462.

CUMBERLAND.—Senate—Winslow, (dem.) 611; Harrington, (dem.) 295; Commons—Shepherd, (dem.) 1459; Coffield, (dem.) 1070; McDuffie, (dem.) 1112; McKoy, (dem.) 459; Reardon, (dem.) 166; Cameron, (dem.) 116; Banks, (whig) 959; Buxton, (whig) 882; Sheriff—McKee, (dem.) 164; Patrick, (whig) 127. Commons—Sutton, (dem.) 377; Lotlen, (whig) 243.

WAKE.—Senate—Wilder, (dem.) 715; Fleming, (temp.) 7147. Commons—Rand, (dem.) 1402; W. Whitaker, (dem.) 1394; Hunter, (dem.) 1298; Mordcait, (whig) 1318; Commons, (whig) 111; Harris, (whig) 857; S. H. Whitaker, (temp.) 216; E. Hall, (whig) 140; Sheriff—High, (dem.) 1436; Jones, (whig) 1188.

WARREN.—Commons—Jenkins, (dem.) 645; Williams, (dem.) 520; Pritchard, (dem.) 463.

EDGECOMBE.—Senate—Henry T. Clark, 546, no opposition. Commons—Barnes, 1024; Williams, 1232; D. Berry, 412. Sheriff—Jenkins 701, Putway 712 —For school Tax 1600, against 8, 557.

PITT.—We learn verbally from Pitt, that Ebon, whig, is elected to the Senate, and Blow and Singletary, democrats, to the Commons.

NORTHAMPTON.—Senate—T. J. Person, (dem.) Commons—Benj. J. Smallwood, (dem.)

HALIFAX.—Senate—Wiggins, (whig) 240; Whitaker, (dem.) 210. Commons—Smith, (whig) 617; Perkins, (whig) 572; Batchelor, (dem.) 539; Savage, (dem.) 528. Sheriff—Lane, 575; Snow, 529.

FRANKLIN.—Democrats elected to the Legislature. GRANTVILLE.—Senate—Taylor, (D.) Commons—A. mis (W.) and Bullock and Lyons (Ds.)

MOORE.—Dockery's gain 197. Leach, whig, elected to Commons. [Gain.]

BEAUFORT County.—Senate—Joshua Tayloe. Commons—Jesse R. Stubbs and Fred. Grist. Sheriff—James B. Harding, all whigs.

CHATHAM.—Senate—J. H. Haughton, (whig.) Commons—J. Headen, (whig.) Aaron Headen and C. Cotton, (dems.)

PERCUMANS.—Commons—John Parker Jordan, (dem.)—gain.

LOW.—Senate—Barringer, (dem.) 456; Lillingston, whig, 458. Commons—Walton, (dem.) 894; Rose, (dem.) 936; Caldwell, whig, 967; Ramsay, whig, 903.

ROBESON.—Commons—Neill Regan, (dem.) 807; Thomas A. Norment, (dem.) 796; Robt. E. Troy, whig, 675; Jacob Allford, whig, 645.

GUILFORD.—Senate—Cramer, whig. Commons—Gerrard, John and Caldwell, whigs.

RICHMOND and ROBESON.—Morrisey, whig, elected to the Senate, without opposition.

RICHMOND.—Steele, whig, elected to the House of Commons, over Ingraham, whig. Buchanan, whig, elected Sheriff, no opposition.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.
Veto of the River and Harbor Bill.

To the House of Representatives.
I have received the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works heretofore commenced under authority of law." It reaches me in the expiring hours of the session, and time does not allow a full opportunity of examining and considering its provisions, or of stating at length the reasons which forbid me to give it my signature. It belongs to that class of measures which are generally known as internal improvements by the general government, and which, from a very early period, have been deemed of doubtful constitutionality and expediency, and have thus failed to obtain the approbation of successive Chief Magistrates.

On such an examination of this bill as it has been in my power to make, I recognise in it certain provisions which require a deliberate discussion of general principles as well as a careful scrutiny of details for the purpose of rightly applying those principles to each separate item of appropriation. Public opinion with regard to the value and importance of internal improvements in this country is undivided. There is a disposition on all hands to have them prosecuted with energy, and to see the national system of internal improvements fully realized. The prominent point of difference between those who have been regarded as the friends of a system of internal improvements by the General Government, and those adverse to such a system, has been one of constitutional power, though more or less connected with questions of expediency. My own judgment, it is well known, has, on both grounds, been opposed to a general system of internal improvements by the Federal Government. I have entertained the most serious doubts from the inherent difficulties of its application, as well as from past unsatisfactory experience by the General Government, as to render its use advantageous to the country at large or effectual for the accomplishment of the object contemplated.

I shall consider it incumbent upon me to present to Congress at its next session a matured view of the whole subject, and to endeavor to define, approximately at least, and according to my own convictions, what appropriations of this nature by the General Government, the constitution will admit and sanction, in case no substitute should be devised capable of relieving the difficulties both of constitutionality and expediency. In the absence of the requisite means and time for duly considering the whole subject at the present, and discussing such possible substitute, it becomes necessary to return the bill to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, and for the reasons thus briefly submitted to the consideration of Congress to withhold from it my approval.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.
Washington, D. C., April 4, 1854.

The Fire Department in Paris.
The fire department in Paris is, in every sense of the word, a military organization. The members are enlisted like soldiers, have pay, rations and barracks, like the *gendarmes*, or municipal guard, and are subject to constant discipline. They are required to be temperate, and to know how to read and write. The officers and men are uniformed, and subjected to the same military discipline as the army. Every movement is by order from the officers, and the men on duty at a fire are under the same discipline as soldiers on a field of battle, and any neglect or disobedience of orders is punished the same.

Immediately on their arrival at a fire, they are absolute masters of the locality; all objects of value remain at their disposition and under their charge. The general system of internal improvements by the Federal Government, the constitution will admit and sanction, in case no substitute should be devised capable of relieving the difficulties both of constitutionality and expediency.

In the absence of the requisite means and time for duly considering the whole subject at the present, and discussing such possible substitute, it becomes necessary to return the bill to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, and for the reasons thus briefly submitted to the consideration of Congress to withhold from it my approval.

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Fatal Affray at a Hotel.
New York, August 2.—An affray with Bowie knives took place last night at the Saint Nicholas Hotel, between Dr. Graham, a Southerner, and a Californian named Lawrie. The rencontre resulted in the death of the Californian, he having lingered but an hour. Both gentlemen have families, who were boarding at the hotel.

SECOND DESPATCH.
New York, Aug. 2.—The murder at the St. Nicholas Hotel was committed by Dr. M. M. Graham, of New Orleans, Col. Loring of California, was his victim. The former was drunk and making a noise in one of the corridors. Mr. Loring requested him to desist as it annoyed his wife. Dr. Graham continued his conduct, when Col. Loring came out and requested him to desist the second time. Dr. Graham turned upon him, drew a sword from his cane, and plunged it into him, and he died almost instantly.

An inquest was held this evening on the body of Col. Loring, and one of the hotel servants who witnessed the affair testified that the deceased struck the prisoner, when the latter raised his cane, and the deceased seized it. The sheathe came off and the prisoner ran the sword into him.

The coroner's jury in case of Loring returned a verdict that he came to his death by a wound inflicted on his person by means of a sword cane in the hands of Robert M. Graham. Graham was committed to await the action of the grand jury.

The steamship Hermann arrived at New York at noon from Bremen, via Southampton. Her news is not as late as that brought by the Canada.

A most extensively hot day—thermometer at one o'clock 96°. There is no abatement in the ravages of the cholera.

The steamship Indiana arrived last evening, with Havre dates to the 16th ult.

Gen. Barandina, minister from Honduras to the United States, is lying dangerously ill. He is not expected to live.

The grain market opened this morning dull and depressed. Stocks inactive.

Arrival of the Black Warrior.
New York, August 2.—The steamship Black Warrior has arrived, with later dates from Havana.

The political news is not important. The Havana papers studiously conceal from their readers the true state of affairs in that city.

The yellow fever was abating. There were but few American vessels in port when the Black Warrior left. Freights low.

Resignation of Judge Settle.
We learn that Gov. Reid has notified the Council of State to meet in City Hall on Thursday the 17th of the month, to fill the vacancy on the Superior Court Bench occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Thomas Settle.

Judge Settle was called to the Bench in 1832. His service has been long, laborious and most useful. He has shown himself a learned and upright Judge; and wishes of all that the end of his days may be as calm and happy as his morning and noonday have been fruitful of pure intentions and honorable and worthy deeds.—*Standard.*

There are said to be in Virginia three hundred and fifty organized lodges of the "Know Nothing order."

Robert Burns.
We take the following from the travelling correspondence of the Boston Post. It is refreshing, amid the toiling and mulling of this working day world, to turn aside from the strife of politics and the turmoil of elections to linger, even in imagination, amid the scenes which have been consecrated by the footsteps of genius, and to revive the memories embalmed in the immortal verses of the "Peasant Bard," who, with all his faults and failings, was a glorious man "for a' that."

We left Glasgow on a charming day to visit Ayr, to have a talk with the "auld boddie," about Robert Burns, whom the people here always call Robin. We went over all the places he wrote about; crossed the "two brigs," saw the auld house, an auld house still, where Souter Johnny and the landlady entertained Tam O'Shanter so well that he made it altogether too late before he started for home and his Kate; visited the Kirk where he saw the witches who gave him such chase, putting "Maggie" to her greatest speed; and saw the beautiful monument which has been erected to his memory near his favorite river Doon—the first one that was built having been entirely carried off piecemeal by visitors, if you can conceive of such sacrilege. The Kirk is now a ruin, the corners having been taken away for memorials, bit by bit, as far as possible, by the Kirk Session. What is left is carefully taken care of, and the tombstone, a copy of that erected by Burns to his father and mother, is kept quite perfect.

We went into the cottage where the poet was born. Humble enough it was then, consisting of but two rooms with stone floors, but now a spacious saloon for visitors has been built on one part of it, and an auld house on the other. The sister of the poet is still alive. We passed the neat little cottage where she lives with her daughters; but did not call, as many visitors do, thinking we had no right to take up her time just out of curiosity. Three sons of Burns are also living—one having a situation under government, and the two others are in the army. They are very proud of their father, and visit Ayr whenever they have an opportunity.

Burns' monument stands in the midst of a flower garden, handsomely laid out and finely taken care of. The lower portion of the monument forms quite a good sized room, in which, in a glass case, are the bibles given to Highland Mary, when Burns parted from her for the last time, with a quotation from scripture written in both by him with his name and mason's mark. A box of the poet's letters, a lock of Mary's hair. I was so much pleased with all that I saw, and my recollections of Burns were so vivid, that I could not help making up some rhyme which, as I—has thought them worth copying, and has written them off for me, I send them for your especial use as a memento of the bard:—

A VISIT TO THE BENS OF THE DOON.
Oh bonny Robin, Robin Burns!
How have my foot and hand been
With sweet lassie pleasure, each fair spot
Thy rustic muse hath traced.

I've walked beneath the humble roof
Where thy first breath was drawn;
Where, midst rude rain and ruder toils,
Was spent thy life's young morn.

And that adieu, too, I've seen;
Prize to thy heart so dear;
That angel, golden, early look
Of thy sweet Mary's face.

I've been across the "two stone bridges,"
Which once in olden time
O'er Ayr's broad stream had bridged high,
Unheard by ears save thine.

I've seen the spot where all too late,
At night, and in storm and rain,
Bold Tam O'Shanter started forth
His distant home to gain.

Through that scant window have I gazed,
Where, drawn by night's mild light,
The "warbling birds" were seen
That hark thy kirk within.

I've run with him that fearful race;
O'er that swift streamlet past;
Where "Maggie" met the cruel loss
Which saved poor Mary's last.

And I have heard her murmurs sweet
Oh bonnie, bonnie Doon!
And trod upon the fresh green banks
Which makes thy beauty's crown.

The "flowering thorn" still scents the vale;
Oh wondrous power of love,
But where art thou, the life and soul
Of all these scenes so fair!

'Tis strange! Thou art not dead,
Oh wondrous power of love,
I'm meeting thee in every place
To which my footsteps roam.

Thou breath'st in all! 'thou liv'st in all!
And, with familiar tone,
Thou speak'st of Roderick and flaws;
Where, then, has Robin gone?

Ah! he grew weary of the world;
He earthly love of care,
Or 'twas too heavy for his soul,
Or he knew not to wait.

And so it was removed; and he,
Freely from his dragging train,
Unseen, pervades each spot, and lives
In each loved haunt again.

And in his lighter, purer guise,
Forgets past woes and cares,
And sees around his honest verse,
Fanny's brightest flowers grow.

Oh bonny Robin, Robin Burns!
Long shall the banks of Ayr
And rippling Doon, proclaim to all
Thou still art living there.

July 1, 1854.

Fatal Affray at a Hotel.
New York, August 2.—An affray with Bowie knives took place last night at the Saint Nicholas Hotel, between Dr. Graham, a Southerner, and a Californian named Lawrie. The rencontre resulted in the death of the Californian, he having lingered but an hour. Both gentlemen have families, who were boarding at the hotel.

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Four Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC!!

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

Doubtful Position of Austria and Prussia.—Another Turkish Victory reported.—Triumph of Spanish Revolutionists.

New York, August 9.—The U. S. mail steamer Atlantic arrived at this port at 8 o'clock last evening, after a passage of 10 days and 18 hours, with four days later intelligence from Europe. Her dates from Liverpool are to July 26.

The Europa arrived out on the 23d.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—There is but little news from the seat of war. Everything is in suspense, awaiting the action of Austria and Prussia.—The latter, it is said, more than ever, holds aloof from the Western Powers, and exhibits a decided disposition to favor Russia.

The fleets and armies remain as at last advices. Another battle is reported to have taken place at Giurgievo. The Turks claim the victory, but as there are no details, the facts cannot be ascertained.

The Anglo-French troops have not thus far taken part in any engagement with the enemy.

The Russians are determined to hold the Principal